The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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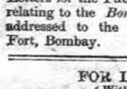

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For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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(An direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 290 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles: and is much more agreeable, being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 5 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10 *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s. *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the ustrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Remington*, A. Pearson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Pearson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
18th August 1863. Agents for Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Baron Renfrew*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their goods, otherwise they will be landed as they come to hand at the expence and risk of those concerned.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Rees and Owners.

Bombay, 19th August 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	„
3 Do. Do. .... „	2-53 „	„
On Demand..... „	2-50 „	„

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
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PHILIPE SHORE TURNER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11d. do.
„ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11d. do.
„ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11d. do.
„ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
„ on Demand } 1s. 11d. do.
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable at the Branch only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on the Bank in England with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 5,000 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₱ cent ₱ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Landour, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d.
„ 4 do. 1s. 11d.
„ 3 do. 1s. 11d.
„ 2 do. 1s. 11d.
„ 1 do. 1s. 11d.
„ on Demand 1s. 11d.
Circular Notes 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, being furnished with the correct address of change of the person to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„	
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	„	

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th June 1863. EDWIN HEYCOCK. Manager.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to
JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A POCKET SEXTANT, by WATKINS and HILL, Charing Cross, nearly new, in Leather Case, well adapted for travellers.—Price cash Rs. 115.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, received Ex *Louisa*, from London, about (10) Ten Tons of Railway or Machine Grease of Superior quality specially prepared for India.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stoves, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate lifting.

Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES (sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

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THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Price Rs. 10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6¼. per Rupee; pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100$; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling at ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joojooree, Benjapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the letter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS GRAWFORD.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	as.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	8
Maulmain River	1	8
Zanzibar	2	0
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Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	8
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Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
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Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tenvoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	0
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	8
Bombay Harbour	2	8
Several Bays near Cape Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	2	0
Point de Galle	2	8
Bay of Bengal	3	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	0
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas.
Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 2 Annas.
Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindu ditto, two rupees.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

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Received per Steamer "Salsette."

The Engineer's Hand book	1	4
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 25th August 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
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Do. do. B. "	5,000		
Freer Press Co	250		
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000		28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co	800		3,200 prem.
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Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	6 prem nml.
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Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	300 prem.
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Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,00)	35,000
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Bonded Warehouse	200		400 prem.
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Iron Ship Co.	1,000		425 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		600 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	99¼
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½ to 118¼ pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	243
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208½ to 100 p.
Bar Silver	"	106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£1 19s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

PRICES CURRENT (22nd August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat, New (ready.)	Rs.	488 to 490
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	485 to 488
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	4-6 to 487
New Comrawutee	"	445 to 460
New Compta	"	460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	445 to 450
New Barsoo and Nuggur	"	440 to 445
New Veerawal	"	445 to 450
New Khandeish	"	425 to 430
New Pomtchee	"	450 to 455
New Ascote	"	460 to 465
New Mangalore	"	450 to 452
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	25 to 26

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of August 24.)

THE monsoon progresses very favourably, and the accounts of the crops from all parts of the Presidency present good prospects of a brisk demand for staple Imports, on the re-opening of the fair season.

The Import Market has remained quiet, during the past fortnight. *Cotton Piece Goods* continue inactive, and the late encouraging advices of a firm market at Manchester have had little or no influence. Dealers seem bit little disposed to operate at present, and consequently the clearances from the bazar are small and limited. Holders, however, are firm, in anticipation of a renewal of activity at the end of the monsoon, which, according to Hindoo calculations, takes place on the 28th instant, though the weather promises to be rainy, for two or three weeks more. *Yarns* are in moderate request, but prices are less firm. *Metals* are improving in value and demand.

In the Export Market, there is very little business doing at present. *Cotton* is rather quiet, but prices are somewhat higher. *Seeds* are dull.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—For *Grey Goods* the demand continues limited, and sales transpire only occasionally. The value and position of almost all descriptions of cloth remain much the same as last quoted, and any attempt to force sales would be followed by a reduction in the prices.

In *Bleached Goods*, there is not much doing, but quotations are well maintained, and holders very firm.

Dyed and *T. Red Goods* and *Prints* are in a similar position.

Sales reported are :—

(From the 8th to the 19th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

						Rs.	A.	P.	
1800	Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	8 lbs.	4 oz	.....	9	13	0	p. pce,
1000	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	8	.....	9	8	0	
180	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	8	.....	10	2	0	
1250	"	40 in, 39 yds,	7		.....	8	10	0	
1350	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	4	.....	9	12	0	
1000	"	40 in, 39 yds,	8	4	.....	9	13	6	
1200	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6		.....	7	8	0	
750	"	40 in, 39 yds,	6		.....	7	11	0	
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	8		.....	6	8	0	
1000	"	45 in, 38 yds,	8		.....	10	3	0	
240	"	45 in, 39 yds,	8		.....	10	4	0	

Grey Longcloth.

6000	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.	.....	10 5 0

Grey Madapollams.

1500	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	.....	3 15 0

Grey T Cloth.

7500	Pieces,	29 in, 24 yds,	6 lbs.	.....	6 10 0
1820	"	30 in, 24 yds,	6	.....	6 6 0

Grey Mulls.

300	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,		.....	3 8 0
200	"	45 in, 20 yds,		.....	4 0 0
600	"	54 in, 20 yds,		.....	4 8 0
600	"	60 in, 20 yds,		.....	4 12 0
200	"	60 in, 20 yds,		.....	5 4 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	No. 20	.....	2 5 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 30	.....	2 8 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 40	.....	2 11 0
200	"	50 in, 20 yds,	" 50	.....	2 14 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 60	.....	3 1 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 70	.....	3 4 0
200	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 80	.....	3 7 0
280	"	40 in, 20 yds,	" 90	.....	3 10 0

White Jacconets.

4900	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	4 10	0 to 5 14
7200	Pieces	Book Muslin	No. 1 to 3	.....	1 4 0 to 1-6

Turkey Red Jacconets.

2000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	6 0 0

YARNS.—These are in moderate request, and good business has been done at former prices, and in some instances at advanced rates. The market closes less firm, and prices somewhat easier. Sales are :—

Mule Twist.

40	Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	.....	at As.	15¼ per lb.
10	"	300	" 30	.....	"	19½
17	"	300	" 30	.....	"	19½
40	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21 11/16
10	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
10	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½
20	"	300	" 40	.....	"	21½

Water Twist.

29	Bales	300 lbs.	No. 16, 24	.....	at As.	16½
40	"	300	" 24	.....	"	15½
50	"	300	" 30	.....	"	18½
40	"	300	" 30	.....	"	21½
50	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22½
20	"	300	" 40	.....	"	24
10	"	300	" 40	.....	"	24½

Mockwater Twist.

78	Bales	300 lbs.	No 30	.....	at As.	19
17	"	300	" 30	.....	"	18½
17	"	300	" 30	.....	"	22

Imperial Red Twist.

5	Bales	400 lbs.	No. 40	.....	at Rs.	111½ per lb.
3	"	400	" 40	(to arrive)	"	1-11½

Green Twist.

5	Bales	400 lbs.	No. 40	.....	at Rs.	1-11½
5	"	400	" 40	.....	"	1-11½

Orange Twist.

13	Bales	400	" 30, 50	.....	at Rs.	1-11½
48	"	400	" 30, 60	.....	"	1-11½

Turkey Red Twist.

20	Bales	300	lbs. No. 30/60	.....	at Rs.	2-3½
20	"	300	" 30/60	.....	"	2-3½
20	"	300	" 30/60	.....	"	2
20	"	300	" 40/50	.....	"	2-5½
20	"	300	" 40	.....	"	2-1½
20	"	300	" 40/50 (to arrive)	.....	"	2-6½
30	"	300	" 30/60	.....	"	2-2 11/16

METALS.—The market has exhibited much activity, and prices shew a general rise. *Copper* has been in much request, and large sales have taken place at enhanced rates. *Iron* is also actively enquired for at advanced prices. *Lead* attracts good attention, and rates have improved. *Steel* is firmly maintained. *Spelter* is less enquired for. *Tin Plates* have improved in value. Sales are :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
1200	Cwt.	Copper Sheathing	.....	58	8	0	p. cwt.
400	"	Do.	.....	59	8	0	
200	"	Do.	.....	59	9	0	
40	"	Do.	.....	61	8	0	
800	"	Copper Braziers	.....	58	8	0	
400	"	Do.	.....	59	12	0	
500	"	Do.	.....	60	0	0	
75	"	Do.	.....	60	0	0	
400	"	Do.	(to arrive)	61	0	0	
200	"	Do.	(do)	61	0	0	
200	"	Do.	.....	61	4	0	
300	"	Do.	.....	61	12	0	
200	"	Do.	(to arrive)	62	0	0	
200	"	Do.	.....	62	8	0	
300	"	Do.	(to arrive)	61	10	0	
100	"	Do.	(do.)	61	10	0	
450	"	Copper Tile	.....	57	10	0	
100	"	Do.	.....	51	0	0	
300	"	Copper Ingot	.....	52	0	0	
500	"	Yellow Metal Sheathing	.....	43	12	0	
300	"	Yellow Metal Braziers	.....	41	4	0	
500	"	Do.	.....	44	0	0	
1000	Bundles.	Iron Sheet	.....	4	14	0	
140	Tons.	Iron British Bar	.....	27	0	0	p. cdy.

COCHINEAL is firm at previous quotations.

SAFFRON has been improving in value, owing to diminution of stocks.

BEER continues very dull.

COALS continue dull and saleable at former quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market remains quiet and without any animation. Since our last, prices have advanced a little owing to favourable advices from Liverpool, but dealers, chiefly European houses, are very cautious, and abstain from entering into large operations. Consequently a very limited business has been done for export. Sales reported are :—

359	Candies	Dholleras	.....	Rs. per candies.	480	
650	"	Do.	.....		482	
25	"	Do.	.....		482	
50	"	Do.	.....		486	
250	"	Do.	.....		485	
100	"	Broach	.....		480	
200	"	Hinghunghaut	.....		475	(without selection.)
100	"	Kurkalee	.....		465	Do.
150	"	Varaval	.....		437	Do.
50	"	Mangarole	.....		453	Do.

WOOL.—Inferior qualities are obtainable at rather cheaper rates, but superior kinds are scarce and consequently held for higher prices.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in moderate request at firm rates. Other seeds are dull and lower.

COFFEE can be procured at our quotations which are rather easier.

MADDER-ROOT and SALTPETRE shew no change calling for remark.

FREIGHTS.

ANOTHER fortnight of extreme depression and general disinclination shewn to enter into business transactions, which is likely to continue for a long time to come unless we meantime receive some perfectly reassuring news of the continuance of the American War, and the maintenance of the price of Cotton. The news received by last mail has led to an almost entire suspension of business and where tonnage has been pressed upon the Market for Liverpool ruinous rates have had to be accepted to lead to business; consignees however, have been generally firm in their pretentions and rather than accept rates offered have either withdrawn from the Market or accepted charters for Calcutta and the Rice Ports for which fair rates are offered. For *Liverpool*.—Rates in receiving ships cannot be quoted over £2-0-0 for Cotton, but for shipment next month £2-5-0 is freely offered without leading to business. Seed tonnage is much wanted at our quotations. For *London*.—The rainy weather prevents merchants from preparing cargo for shipment hence little has been done. The following is a list of the engagements made since last Mail :—

Wings of the Wind, 943 tons, Cochin to London with a cargo of Oil, &c., at £3-5-0 per ton of fifty feet.—*Sir John Lawrence*, 1,094 tons, hence to Calcutta and thence to London with a general cargo at £4-5-0 and 30 lay-days.—*Thames*, 706 tons, to Calcutta seeking.—*Blencathra*, 810 tons, hence to Akyab to load Rice for Europe at £4 for the United Kingdom, 10s. extra for Continent.—*Mary Stenhouse*, 1,249 tons, hence to Calcutta and Liverpool, cargo Seeds and measurement at £4-5-0.—*Sea Lion*, American ship, sold to Natives for Rs. 35,000.

We quote rates as nominal :—

Liverpool	Cotton £2 0 0 to £2 5 0 per ton.			
	Seeds £1 17 6 to £2 0 0 "			
London	Cotton £2 7 6 to £2 10 0 "			
	Seeds £2 7 6 to £2 10 0 "			
China	} Nominal.			
Clyde				
Hull				

COCHINEAL is firm at previous quotations.

SAFFRON has been improving in value, owing to diminution of stocks.

BEER continues very dull.

COALS continue dull and saleable at former quotations.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY continues very abundant, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of discount one per cent. all round, which now stand at 4 per cent. for loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Private Bills, and 6 per cent. on Goods; but loans on Government Securities are obtainable elsewhere at 3 per cent.

Government Securities have improved both in demand and value, and close firm at Rs. 104 for *Fours*; Rs. 109 for *Fives*; and Rs. 118¼ to 118½ for *Fives-and-a-half*.

The *Shares* market continues firm, with an up ward tendency.

Exchange on England has declined 1/16d. from the quotations of the last mail, but closes firm with a tendency for improvement, at 2s. 0¾d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 09/16d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 0¾d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, large business has been done at Rs. 99¾ for sight Bills and Rs. 99 for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China, the rate is nominally Rs. 230 per 100 dlrs.

CHINA COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE London Mails to 10th June arrived here on the 19th instant, and yesterday we had those of the 19th by the Messageries Imperiales line.

We have still to report a good demand for Manufactured goods at Hongkong and Canton, but Imports are dull at the other ports. In Teas, a large business has been done at all the Tea ports except Canton. In Silk, very little doing.

Hankow, *July* 13.—A large amount of business has been done in Teas, and the settlements since our last have been 69 chops at full rates. The *White Adder* has left, and was at Woosung.

Kinkiang.—No intelligence.

Shanghae, *July* 17.—The sales of Imports comprize 26,000 pieces Grey 2,700 White and 1,600 Spotted Shirting, 5,000 T Cloths, 10,000 American goods, 1,800 dozens Handkerchiefs, and 1,000 Chintzes. Of Teas, 24 chops Congou had been taken at last quotations; medium show a slight decline. Stock 44 chops. Nothing doing in Green. In Silk, the arrivals this season are set down at 18,000 bales, of which 14,000 are still in stock; 2,500 bales had been settled since our last, of which 400 were Japan; the actual purchases do not exceed 500 bales, the balance being contract. Advices from Japan promise a large supply. Exchange, on London, Bank 6 6/4d., Credit 6/4d to 6/5. Freights, to London, £3 10 to £2.10. Ships loading, for London, 'Alfred Howley,' 'Artemisia,' 'Assyrian,' Edinburgh,' 'Gabalva,' 'George Avery,' 'Grenadier Garrawalt' 'Hanover,' 'Isabella Ridley,' 'Jubilee,' "Lorton," 'Naomi,' 'Ocean Mail,' 'Peguanta,' 'Pegasus,' 'Reindeer,' 'Sir W. F. Williams,' 'Solent,' 'Southern Belle,' and 'Velox;' for Liverpool, 'Bambalu,' and 'Onangondy;' for New York, 'Burgermeister' Duckwitz.

FUNCHAU, *July* 22.—The sales of Imports for the fortnight are about 2,500 pieces in all. We had no report from this port by last Mail. The *month's* transactions in Teas have been 64,000 chests Congou, 16,000 Souching, 9,000 half-chests Oolong and 16,000 Scented, and the stocks 38,000, 11,000 44,000 and 7,000 respectively. Freights to London £4. Ships loading, for London, 'Corea,' 'Carisbrook' 'Gananoque,' 'Harkaway,' 'Lord Clyde,' 'Mary Mildred,' 'Maha Ranee 'Spray of the Ocean,' 'Thames,' 'Windfell,' and 'Yaratilda.' None for Liverpool or New York.

AMOY, *July* 25.—Sales of Import about 1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 4,000 T-Cloths, 300 Camlets, and a few pieces Drills and Stripes. Of Teas, 5,500 half-chests Congu, 11,000 Oolong, and 2,800 Orange Pekoe found buyers. The *Maxicana* was loading for New York.

CANTON.—The sales of Manufactures reported are, 7,500 pieces Grey and 1,600 Spotted Shirtings, 700 Brocades, 2,000 T-Cloths, 500 Long Ells, and 300 Velvets. In Teas, only 1 chop Congou has been taken, out of 26 arrived of the new crop. Other transactions are,—1,400 half-chests and 500 boxes Canton packed Congou, 3,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe and 5,000 Caper, 6,500 Canton Gunpowder, 600 Imperial and 1,000 half-chests Hyson Skin. Freights, to London, £4. Ships loading, for London, 'John Lidgett,' 'Northfleet,' 'Queen of the Age,' and 'Tamana,' with 'Westminster on the berth;' for Liverpool, 'Patna.'

HONGKONG.—Sales, 40,000 pieces Grey, and 4,000 White Shirtings 15,000 T-Cloths, 600 Brocades, 250 Camlets, and 1,500 Spanish Stripes. Of Rice, 80,000 piculs have been disposed of. Exchange, Bank 4/10, Credit 4/10¼ to 4/10¾. Tonnage very plentiful, upwards of 150 vessels in harbour, and few charters offering.—*Overland China Mail, July* 29.

VIEW OF THE MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS MARKET FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 3.

(Manchester Guardian.)

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, July* 21, 1863.

OUR market opened this morning with an expectation among the sellers of yarn and cloth that the American accounts, and the improved commercial advices from India, would strengthen prices, and give rise to more business, and, accordingly, there was a general manifestation of increased firmness, with a partial attempt slightly to raise the quotations of a week back. So far as mule yarns are concerned this statement applies to numbers from about 80's downward. In fine spinnings there is no appearance of improvement.

The day's business has, however, disappointed those sellers. There have, indeed, been more inquiries and even offers than before; but the latter have shown that buyers are not yet disposed to do more than supply their immediate wants, and that they shrink from any addition to prices, however small it may be.

The spinners of twist and weft cops have mostly tried to obtain something more than they were asking last Tuesday; and, in some instances, the best spinnings are said to have commanded an additional ¼d. per lb. a From sellers, in general, however, we learn that any such advance is rather upon the prices that were obtainable, than upon the prices quoted on the day referred to. Altogether, the business has been quite inconsiderable. The manufacturers have bought little yarn, because they have sold very little cloth.

There have been a few offers from India and China merchants for mule and mock-water twists; small differences as to prices, however, have restricted the transactions to a trifling amount.

Very little attempt has been made to buy yarns for the European continent and the Levant. There have been some inquiries about prices, but rather for the purpose of guiding quotations in those quarters, than with the view of making purchases here.

There has been some increase of inquiry for various kinds of cloth by merchants connected with different markets. Sellers, however, are not all agreed in their statements; many having had no inquiries deserving of notice, while others feel rather encouraged by what they have experienced; but all concur in saying that offers are only for small quantities, and that a trifling disagreement as to price is sufficient to prevent merchants from executing their orders. The end of it is that sellers are disappointed, the day having terminated with very little increase of business.

It is plain that buyers of all classes see no reason to depart from the cautious policy they have long pursued.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

That the surrender of Vicksburg has created no expectation of any material increase in our supply of cotton is very evident from the fact that the week's sales amount to fully 52,000 bales, and that prices are now ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb higher than they were on Friday the 17th instant.

The producers of water twist, and of all but fine numbers of mule yarns, have been endeavouring, day by day, to follow in the wake of the raw material; but, as a rule, they have only succeeded in realising the full quotations of a week back. This is, however, an advance upon the prices which buyers mostly offered at that time. Something more than this negative improvement is partially realised to-day. For some numbers of twist and weft cops and throstle warps a small positive advance is obtained from the manufacturers of this district, who are experiencing rather more demand for certain kinds of cloth. A similar statement may be made respecting 40's to 60's mule twist for India, which merchants are encouraged to purchase by the improved advices they have latterly received. But the prices which both classes of buyers now pay are really little above the rates for which the steadiest sellers were standing out (in vain) through the whole of last week, though certainly higher by ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. than other sellers were willing to accept. Buyers are doing more, but they proceed very cautiously. For the European continent and the Levant (especially for the former) any increase of demand is but barely perceptible.

In fine yarns, double and single, there is no change; but 40's and 60's twofold are a little more in request.

There is in piece goods an improvement of the same character as that in yarns. The India merchants are doing more, principally in mulls and jaconets, and the lighter kinds of Madapollams, shirtings, and T cloths; but they do not venture beyond very limited quantities. Some other classes of shippers, and some of the home houses also, are rather more disposed for business, but still in retail fashion. We hear of a slight move in printing cloths of the 56 reed, which have long been extremely stagnant; but inquiry does not yet reach the 72 reed. In regard to prices, sellers have done better for themselves, especially to-day, than they were able to do last week; but they get only a small advance upon the then full market quotations.

That there is an increase of confidence among the buyers of yarns and piece goods is seen in their rather greater disposition for business; but they are very cautious and easily stopped by additions to prices.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

In the face of intelligence from America which might have been expected to weaken confidence in cotton, the article was again in active demand yesterday, and a considerable further rise of prices took place.

This forenoon there was a continued attempt on the part of spinners to buy more material in the upward course it has latterly taken. The additions made to the quotations of Friday were pretty nearly the following fractions per lb :—For 4's to 14's reeled twist ¼d.; 16's to 24's and 30's water twist, ½d.; 16's to 28's throstle warps, and pincops up to 30's, ¼d. and in some instances ⅜d., 30's and 40's to 60's mule twist ¼d.; 30's to 60's twist and weft cops and mule warps, ¼d. to ½d. The advance reached to 100's; and in many cases more than an additional ¼d. was required for numbers above 50's. A few manufacturers made limited purchases either on such terms, or at various modifications of them; but those who were not in immediate want of supplies would not venture to operate. The Scotch agents could only make offer, which sellers would not accept. There were limited offers from merchants connected with India, China, the Levant, Italy, and Germany, but with small results in actual business. Then, on its becoming known by telegram that yesterday's activity in Liverpool was not being maintained, there was a stop to the small business previously going on the yarns, and the courage of sellers seemed to be all but dashed; this afternoon shows great disappointment among them.

There were some quiet speculative transactions yesterday in doubled yarns at exceedingly low prices. To-day such bargains cannot be met with by purchasers, and we have really no business to report. Very fine numbers of singles and twofolds continue to be neglected.

Manufacturers might well refuse to pay higher rates to spinners in the forenoon, for they could get no advance upon their cloths; indeed there was much less attempt to purchase, even at Friday's quotations, than sellers generally expected. Some offers were tried for a little more, but they met with thorough discouragement, and showed weakness in the latter part of the day. Merchants see grounds for caution both in the American intelligence and in the state of European politics; otherwise they are ready to purchase our manufactures to a fair extent.

So small is the quantity of usable cotton in Liverpool that its price must go on rising at the present rate of consumption, unless the opening of the Mississippi should materially augment our supplies, which, apparently, it is not expected to do. The only alternative, therefore, would seem to be a curtailment of the produce of yarn and cloth, for they are constantly left further in the rear of cotton as prices rise.

Merchants are still without tidings of the Calcutta mail, and fear that some accident has delayed the steamer.

MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

The attempt which spinners made on Tuesday to obtain an additional ¼d. or ½d. per lb. for their yarns (towards the latter end of last week), has proved a failure. Neither consumers nor merchants would then pay the requirement for anything beyond the smallest quantities, to supply immediate and absolute needs; and they have persevered in this course of resistance to the present moment. Here and there a producer holds to his quotations, especially in the case of best qualities; but he can sell nothing. By others half the nominal advance would be yielded, and the whole of it by most; but they meet with very few customers, and those take exceedingly little. On the other hand, though cotton has somewhat receded from the highest rates of Monday, it has realised a substantial gain. The telegraphic report from Liverpool states that the week's rise in "American" is ¼d. per lb. It is now in fact, as it has long been—a rise in the raw material carries yarn with it but a little way; while, in a fall, the latter goes further than the former.

While spinners were making their abortive effort to force yarns in the wake of cotton, manufacturers tried only in the feeblest way, and not all as regards some articles, to obtain a trifle more for their products. The home dealers and foreign merchants have found no difficulty in purchasing, at last week's prices, the small parcels of printing cloths, domestics, T. cloths, madapollams, shirtings, and jacconets which they have needed.

All classes of buyers have become more cautious on perceiving the perils which attend the enforcement of the conscription in the Federal States of America. And the India merchants find an additional reason for doing nothing in the telegraphic intelligence received this morning from Calcutta, stating that, from the 4th to the 8th of July (when the mail was near both), the demand had declined; both yarns and piece goods becoming dull, with a decline of ¼d. to 3d. per piece on the prices of some kinds of shirtings.

VIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

(From Samuel Smith's Cotton Circular, Aug. 1.)

THE past month in our Cotton Market has been characterised by excited interest in the American struggle, surpassing in its intensity anything that has been witnessed since the fall of New Orleans last year.

My last report closed upon the first intimation of the Confederate invasion of the North, and the market was in a state of suspense pending the issue of that movement. Middling American was dull at 20¾d. to 21d. fair Dhollerah 18d on the spot and 17d to arrive, for early sailing. For the two following weeks the undivided attention of the public was fixed upon the triumphant progress of Lee's invading army. Slowly and without opposition it spread itself over Maryland and part of the great state of Pennsylvania; confusion and alarm prevailed at Washington, and a very general impression got abroad that the Federal army would not be able to offer an effectual resistance. A strange apathy was alleged to exist at New York and throughout the North; succour was reluctantly sent to Pennsylvania, and languid exertions were made by that State in defence of herself. The letters of the *Times* correspondent at New York insisted that this apathy was owing to disgust and weariness with the war; and asserted that a large section of the Northern people would welcome any success of Lee sufficiently decisive to bring about a peace. To this was added a very general opinion that Lee was aiming at the capture of Washington, and that the accomplishment of this object would enable him to dictate terms to the North.

So long as these opinions prevailed our market continued dull, but prices did not decline materially as the stock was seen to be rapidly decreasing, the quantity afloat less than last year, and a period of great scarcity before us.

The stillness of expectation was broken about the middle of the month. Confused accounts reached us of the desperate engagements at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and though very contradictory it was apparent that the victorious progress of Lee's army was arrested. Washington was safe, and the chance of a speedy peace had vanished. From this time forward a train of misfortunes, unexampled since the commencement of the war, has befallen the South. The repulse of Lee was followed by his retreat from Northern soil into Virginia; the great stronghold of Vicksburg, the key of the Mississipi was surrendered to the Federals, with a garrison said to number 20,000 or 30,000 men; its sister fortress, Port Hudson, with another large garrison, share the same fate; the Confederate forces all through the West fell back; and a fresh attack was made on Charleston, which is proceeding favourably to the Federals and evidently places the city in great danger.

No reverse of fortune so sudden and unexpected has occurred in the course of this war. Only two weeks ago the South was defiant, and theatening the Northern capital, and now at all points she is beaten back, and shows unmistakeable symptoms of weakness.

Our market during these two weeks has been in a state of feverish excitement; the first report of the repulse of Lee encouraged holders, and as the long succession of Confederate disasters was announced, the confidence of buyers increased, all the expectations of speedy peace died away, and the conviction took possession of every one that the war had entered on a new and protracted phase. The Small figures of stock also attracted great attention; spinners became alarmed, and as they were receiving good news from the India markets, and getting better orders for goods, they entered our market freely. For several days an active business was done, and a general idea sprang up that a large advance in cotton was imminent. The low value to which American Cotton had sunk made it the favourite subject of speculation, and prices rapidly advanced 2d per lb on the low sales made previously, bringing middling bales of Cotton to 22¾d per lb. The lower grades of Surat Cotton, especially Compta, also advanced considerably, viz., 1d to 1¼d per lb; the better grades ¾d to 1d, putting fair Dholleras and Oomrawuttee at 18¼d to 18¾d, and in Cotton to arrive a large business was done daily, bringing the price of May Dholleras down 17d to 18d, and June sailing from 16¾d to 17¾d per lb.

In the last few days, however, this mercurial market has been brought to a stand still. In New York the attempt to enforce the conscription has led to bloody riots, little short of an insurrection, and this has excited much attention here; besides the complete control of the Mississippi now obtained by the Northern troops has revived the idea that some amount of Cotton may be got out by them; the possibility of Charleston falling is also discussed, and causes suspense, and over and above all this there is a disposition to pause amid the ebb and flow of this mighty-contest, and wait the development of the momentous events impending.

In these few days of dullness, a slight decline has been submitted to in American Cotton, say ¼d from the highest point, and middling bales of Cotton may be quoted 22d. In Bombay Cotton the supply offering is so very small that prices have remained almost steady, but several vessels are now discharging.

The interest in the American question is now wound up to such a pitch of expectation that everything else is overlooked in comparison with it. The position of the combatants has changed so completely in the last month, and so many new elements have entered into the question, that people's minds are unsettled, and no clear view of the future has been evolved. But however perplexing are many of the questions raised—one conclusion may be drawn with confidence—and that is that the great success of the North sweeps away all reasonable hope of an early peace. Ever since this unhappy war commenced the only chance of peace lay in the North giving up the contest and consenting to a division of the Union. Its long course of bad success and the disgust occasioned by its incapacities and jobbery, and its money has repeatedly raised expectations that it was ready to adopt that course. But the writer has not shared in these expectations. From the time President Lincoln issued his famous edict of emancipation to the slaves within the revolted states, and pledged himself that they should be "for ever free," the chance of a peaceful settlement has been very slender. Still the intolerable irksomeness of the war always afforded a bare chance that the Northern government would be compelled in some way or other to retrace its policy and treat with the South. But this chance has now disappeared; the remarkable success of the Northern arms has filled that people with a confident expectation that they can subdue the South; the clearing of the Mississippi secures the loyalty of the Western States, for this has been all along the grand object of their policy, and having effected it at enormous expense it is not

Now that the statue of the late Sir James Outram has been completed, we regret to hear that the committee are non-plussed to know what to do with it. It appears they had intended it for Trafalgar Square, and had little doubt of their wishes in this respect being acceded to; but The Hon'ble Wm. Cowper who has the Art Treasures (!) of that elegant spot in his keeping, objects, and so the statue goes a begging for a site. One pities the poor Committee in their difficulty about their statue and of finding a place for it, when it is made. Why did they not consider this point before making it? And what is to be said of a Committee, who of all places in the world wanted to place it in Trafalgar Square, the one place in London that an Englishman with any true feeling for art, never passes without a sense of humiliation? In some senses there would no doubt have been a fitness in placing a statue of Sir James Outram in Trafalgar Square. There, are already placed, effigies (we cannot dignify them with the name of statues) of two remarkable men, former companions in arms and rivals in renown, of Outram,—Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Henry Havelock. Now that the three belong to what Sir Thomas Browne, in his quaint, grand old way, calls "the famous nations of the dead," where in a throng amid so many who have been famous, they would all be distinguished above the common crowd—it would have been pleasant to look upon their statues in the same place standing side by side. But we should say, any place for all of them, rather than Trafalgar Square in its present condition, though, unfortunately, the statues both of Napier and Havelock are so hideous, that they would not be admitted on Art grounds any where else. There is in St. Paul's, a marble copy of the statue of Sir Charles Napier of a more refined and idealised character, but the vulgar statue of Havelock in Trafalgar Square, is the only one England possesses of the hero who first stemmed the tide of mutiny in India when at its height. We know nothing of the art characteristics of the Outram statue, but the *Army and Navy Gazette* says "it is really creditable." We trust it may be so, but as Carlyle said bitterly, a dozen years ago—the fine arts in England are at present—"divorced entirely from truth this long while, wedded almost professedly to falsehood, fiction, and such like, are got into what we must call an insane condition"—statues, and all!

THE *Friend of India* informs us that,—"The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Sir Charles Trevelyan have initiated a movement for the purpose of raising funds for a public testimonial to be presented to the Rev. Dr. Duff, by the Europeans and Natives of India. It has not yet been decided what shape the movement will take, but we understand that a private meeting will be called in a few days to make the necessary arrangements." We rejoice to hear that such a movement has been initiated, and it is highly creditable to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta that he should have been one of the originators. As for Sir Charles Trevelyan being the other, we could hardly fancy any other person taking his place when Sir Charles himself is in the country. There is not a public servant in India at the present moment so well acquainted with the important labours of Dr. Duff for upwards of thirty years, in the cause of Christian education in India, as Sir Charles Trevelyan, nor is there any one who has a higher appreciation of their value. Thirty years ago they fought side by side in this great and good cause, and it is not too much to say that it was mainly owing to Dr. Duff, vigorously aided by the then Mr. Trevelyan, Under Secretary in the Political Department to the Government of India, that the famous minute of Lord William Bentinck, giving supremacy to the English language as a means of educating the natives of India was decided on and proclaimed to all the world.

The paragraph we have quoted from the *Friend*, would seem to indicate that the movement has only just been begun, and that the plans connected with it are in no way matured. But although Dr. Duff has been for the most part located in Calcutta, his Christian educational services have leavened all parts of India, and we feel as much interest in him here as our fellow subjects do in Bengal. When the Calcutta Committee have matured their plans, let them communicate the same to Bombay that a Committee for carrying out the object proposed, may also be formed here. Western India is ready to vie with Bengal in doing honour to the man whose life has been spent in one continued effort, to elevate the moral condition of the natives of India.

MR. MAINE seems honourably bent on enhancing the very high reputation he had acquired in England as a Jurist, by initiating in the Legislative Council of India in his capacity of Legal Member of the Supreme Council, a series of valuable measures which will have an important bearing on the commercial relations, and on the acquisition of landed and other property by Europeans in this country. We had occasion to call attention a short time ago to his bill for the amendment of the law of property, and relief of Trustees, and he has now just laid before the Legislative Council of the Governor General a Bill intended to give a legal status on proper international legal grounds to a French Banking company,—the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris"—which has recently made a place for itself in India by establishing agencies in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Maine, in his statement of objects and reasons for the Bill, mentions that a convention was signed between Her Majesty, and the Emperor of the French on the 30th April 1862, the effect of which was to grant to all companies and other associations commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorised in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, for the power of exercising all their rights, and of appointing before the tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other powers, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions. These stipulations apply to companies and associations "constituted and authorised previously to the signature of the present convention as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorised." "The Comptoir D'Escompte" Company has applied to the Government of India to be admitted to the privileges guaranteed by the convention. The liability of the shareholders in this Company is limited to the amount of their shares, and the special rights and liabilities attaching to each share follow its transmission into whatever hands it may pass."

Mr. Maine's Bill assumes that there will be a chief manager of the agencies of the company in India, and provides for his "enrolling among the records of the High Court a memorial containing certain particulars respecting the constitution of the company and the character of the agencies established in this country; and a fresh memorial of any change in these respects is to be enrolled within twelve months after such change." Further, the Company is to sue and be sued in the name of the chief manager, but in the case of suing the company in the event of property belonging to it failing to satisfy claims, the claimants would have to prosecute their further demands under French law, in virtue of the privileges guaranteed to them by the Emperor of the French in the convention. Mr. Maine in his "statement of reasons" mentions that it is understood a general measure to carry out the convention is likely to be passed in England, and if so, "it seems desirable that it should at once be extended to India." Meanwhile, he considers the best course is "to pass a separate bill for each French Joint stock association which may apply, conferring on it such powers as appear to have been primarily contemplated by the negotiators of the convention."

The opening of agencies of this Company in Bombay and elsewhere in India is a striking index of the rapidly increasing intercourse in the trading relations between India and France, more particularly Bombay. Twelve years ago, there would hardly be more than three or four French ships in Bombay harbour in a year. Now there are sometimes half a dozen at a time, either French ships, or English ones loading for French ports. The French have been increasing their foreign trade with great rapidity of late years; the French treaty of 1860 with England, gave an immense impetus to the trade of both countries, and has yearly been rapidly extending the intercourse between them. An increase of the trading intercourse between France and British India cannot but produce satisfactory results to both countries, and we hail the establishment amongst us of the "Comptoir D'Escompte" Company with a legal status given to it, as a good evidence of its growing success and importance..

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS, *23rd August*, 11-20 P.M.
Steamer *Mooltan*, from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, *24th August*, 1-10 P.M
Steamer *Mooltan*, sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

21st August, 3-37 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., ten annas to twelve annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees fourteen annas to nine rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eight rupees four annas to six annas premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credit, two shillings and five-sixteenths to three-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, thirty-seven shillings and six pence to forty shillings.

Jute, sixty-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, ninety-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inches, eight rupees twelve annas to fourteen annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inches, four rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas seven pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods quiet, but steady.

Market for Twist, quiet.

LOCAL.

A NEW ATTORNEY.—Mr. C. Peile was yesterday sworn in before the Honorable Mr. Justice Couch as an Attorney and Solicitor of the High Court.

GAS FOR BOMBAY.—The mail which arrived on Sunday morning last, brought a number of artificers and skilled labourers, specially engaged by Messrs. Lawson and Whittaker, the contractors, for the construction of the Gas Works, and laying the main pipes throughout the island.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 24th August 1863.

BROACH.—Rainy.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded; rain 25 cents; wind light from West.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Ther. 85. Baro. 30·07.
PAUMBEN.—Fair wind; light N.W. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Cloudy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15th August.

TANNA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight in this collectorate had been sufficient and seasonable throughout the districts of the Principal Division. Transplanting operations were almost entirely completed and the crops were in a thriving condition. The public health throughout the Principal Division with the exception of Campoolee and Budlapoor was reported to be good. In these places a few deaths from Cholera had happened. In the Mahim Talooka also there had been a considerable number of cases of fever.

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—From the weather report of this collectorate it appears that the fall of rain has been good and seasonable, and the transplanting operations have been completed. The crops are reported to be in a thriving state.

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Eight persons are reported to have died of Cholera at Alibaugh. A disease amongst cattle has prevailed to a slight extent in Talooka Senksee and Peeta Beerwaree.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at Nowrosjee Hill, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Parvutee, aged about ninteen years. From the evidence of the husband of the deceased it appeared on Saturday last at about eleven at night he and the deceased went to bed. When he got up the next morning he found her missing. Her body was taken out of a well. The deceased had been suffering for the last four months from fever. She had for a few days appeared quite insane.

VERDICT.—"Deceased while labouring under fever and in a fit of temporary insanity committed suicide."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Another Inquest was held yesterday, at the Parseewada 1st street, on view of the body of a Parsee female named Manockbaee. From the evidence produced before the Coroner, Mr. Connon, it appeared that yesterday morning at about half-past nine o'clock the deceased had gone to fetch water from a well in her house. The father of the deceased saw her on the way through the house with a vessel in her hand and a rope attacked to it. Immediately after he heard a splash in the water as if something had fallen into it, when he went there and saw the deceased struggling in the water. He had no immediate means of extricating her and he went to a place in the neighbourhood where he found two Parsees named Hormusjee Doradjee and Ardaseer Cursetjee. These two men brought the body up.

VERDICT,—"Accidental death."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th August 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,791.
Amount ..... Rs. 11,162 12 3

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 4,213 2 6

Total... Rs. 15,375 14 9

Corresponding Week last year, Open 1324 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,929.
Amount ..... Rs. 7,496 2 9

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 4,794 4 10

Total... 12,290 7 7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 22nd August 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	7,473,288
Other Deposits	,,	23,968,140
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	510,407
Rest	,,	562,562
Rupees...		37,739,397

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	4,770,312
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	2,167,157
Bills discounted	,,	6,995,881
Dead Stock	,,	489,575
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	6,649,688
Govt. Reserve	,,	3,473,288
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	13,193,496
Rupees...		37,739,397

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of		3,642
A decrease in other Deposits of		257,009
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of		1,606
An increase in the Rest of		1,505
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of.....		370,101
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of.....		981,380
An increase in Bills Discounted of.....		345,697
An increase in Dead Stock of.....		63
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of.....		400,200
A decrease in Government Reserve of		3,622
An increase in currency notes of.....		474,305

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—24TH AUGUST 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

RECEIVING PAYMENT ON AN INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED HOONDEE.—A Mahomedan named Allaruckia Joosub, was charged at the instance of Mr. George Scott, Superintendent of Stamps, for having received payment of a Hoondee drawn out of the British Territories, without having affixed thereto a proper adhesive stamp for denoting the duty.

It appeared from the evidence of Eswantrao Bulwant, Stamp Vendor, that about three months ago defendant received payment on a Hondee, which bore a fifteen annas stamp, but according to the Act it required one and a half rupees stamp.

The defendant urged in defence that it was the mistake of his servant.

His Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to pay a fine of seven rupees, and ordered that half the amount of the fine be paid to Eswantrao Bulwant.

HOONDEE DRAWN ON AN INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED PAPER.—Girdhurlall Panachund was charged with having paid a Hoondee drawn out of the British Territories, without having duly affixed thereon a proper adhesive stamp.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Eswantrao Bulwantrao deposed,—I produce a Hoondee drawn out of the British Territory for one thousand rupees. It was paid by the defendant, and it bears a six annas stamp instead of twelve annas stamp. I found it in defendant's man's hand, and received the information that it had been paid from him. It should have borne a twelve annas stamp.

Panalall Sageeram stated,—I am a moonim in the employ of Mutmull. I received payment of this Hoondee from defendant's man on Vaisak sood 15th the day it was due. I received one thousand rupees in a note. I put a stamp on the Hoondee. I thought it bore a twelve annas stamp on it, my signature is across the stamp.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee,—I can't read or write English. I could not distinguish which was a twelve annas and which was a six annas ticket. There were tickets in my box and I picked this out of them.

By Mr. Oliver.—I am in the habit of receiving a great many Hoondees. This took place about four months ago when I had less business. It was my business to put stamps in when I received Hoondees.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the defendant, said that the money was sent with his client's man, but the defendant did not come to know what the man did with the money. In this case there was no evidence to show that the defendant intended to defraud the Government. The object of the legislature, Mr. Nusserwanjee stated, was to punish those who intended to defraud Government. Defendant was a very respectable man, and he would never stoop to defraud Government of such a trifling sum as six annas. He had no knowledge what his servant did with the money, but he knew after some time that the Hoondee was seized by Eswantrao Bulwant.

His Worship on the evidence before him found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and fined him ten rupees.

ASSAULT.—Three fisherwomen and a fisherman, were placed at the bar, on a charge of having assaulted a fisherwoman named Ramoo.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that on the 8th instant, at about half-past six o'clock P.M., the male defendant named Dhackoo caught her by the hair, and struck her two blows with his fists. When she fell down the female defendants struck her.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecutrix, whose evidence was to the effect that the defendants assaulted the prosecutrix Ramoo.

His Worship bound the defendants in their own recognizances of one hundred rupees each, to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six calendar months.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

CONTINUED REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—James Haun and John Jameson, seamen of the British ship *Floating Light*, were brought up, charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of Captain T. Starky, that yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, prisoners were brought on board the said ship. He went on the main deck and asked them if they were willing to return to their duty. They said "no, not as long as they lived." The prisoners were sent on shore again.

His Worship advised the prisoners to go on board but they refused to so.

His Worship sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and at the expiration of the sentence to be sent on board.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

245 Rustomjee Byramjee *vs.* Alexander McCombie and another. Part heard.

205 Jeevun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee and another.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy and another *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and others.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

144 Shaik Mulling bin Shaik Ebrahim *vs.* Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy.

211 Bhugwandass Nuthooshaw *vs.* Arab Mahomed bin Oomer Cusman.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 24th August 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 22nd August 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Nagurdass Purmanundass vs. *Kessowjee Naik & Co.*

The Advocate General and Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Keir, for plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for defendants.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 5121-8, being the damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendants' breach of contract to buy seventy-five candies of Dholleea cotton. By the terms of the contract, which was dated 13th November 1862, the defendants agreed to buy of the plaintiff 75 candies of Dholleea cotton, of the crop of the year 1861-62, at the rate of Rs. 405 per candy, subject to a rebate, of three and a half per cent., the cotton to be delivered on its being examined between the 13th and the 23rd of November. The plaint alleged that although the plaintiff was always willing to deliver the cotton to the defendants, yet the latter refused to accept the same, and in consequence thereof, the plaintiff on the 15th of December, after giving due notice to the defendants, caused the cotton to be sold by public auction, and in such sale realised a sum less by Rs. 5121-8 than the amount of the contract. There were two issues in the cause, in the first of which, the defendants denied that the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the cotton according to the terms of the contract or any further time which had been agreed upon between the parties; and in the second, the defendants denied that plaintiff had sustained damages by the alleged breach of contract. It appeared that on application being made to plaintiff for the delivery of the cotton, he gave the defendants a written order upon Sewjee Nensey & Co. The defendants at first denied having received such an order, but afterwards admitted it, and called upon Sewjee Nensey & Co. for the cotton, and were told it had not then arrived and was not ready for delivery. Defendants then gave plaintiff peremptory notice to produce the cotton within twenty-four hours, failing which they threatened to rescind the contract. Plaintiff then offered delivery at the depot of Sewjee Nensey & Co. at Colaba, and the defendants, called at the depot of one Vurjeevundass Vullubdass, where they said they were invited by plaintiff, and who, however, refused to allow the examination of the cotton, and thereupon they considered the contract at an end.

After the examination of plaintiff and a number of witnesses, which lasted for two days,

His Lordship delivered the Judgment, observing that the only issue between the parties was, whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the cotton according to and within the time specified in the contract. Plaintiff's case was, according to the evidence, that a note was given by plaintiff to defendants on Sewjee Nensey to deliver to the defendants seventy-five candies of Dholleea cotton. Narrotumdass, the broker, said that on the 19th November he took the order from plaintiff to Munsey Mooljee, one of the defendants. Plaintiff also alleged that the way in which he complied with his duty under the contract was by giving an order upon Sewjee Nensey on the 20th November, so that so far from being ready and willing according to the terms of the contract, he substituted Sewjee Nensey in himself by giving an order. Sewjee Nensey's managing partner said that the cotton was deliverable on the 23rd November, and he would not have delivered it before that; that he did receive the order or note signed by plaintiff, but he declined to have the cotton examined by Munsey. It was clear that within the time allowed by the contract, defendants were not allowed to examine the cotton by Sewjee Nensey, and therefore, the order was of no avail. It was said that Sewjee Nensey had no right to treat the order thus, upon which point His Lordship would not pronounce any judgment. Plaintiff substituted Sewjee Nensey for himself, and Sewjee Nensey having declined to deliver to defendants, he (plaintiff) must take the consequences of it. Consequently plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the cotton. The question was whether further time was agreed upon between the parties. Looking at the correspondence which passed between them, it did not appear that the time for delivery was agreed upon to be extended. The period for delivery was actually extended, to which plaintiff, however, did not assent, and therefore, in His Lordship's opinion there was no agreement. Plaintiff was bound to prove that he was ready and willing to deliver within the specified time. But he had not done so, and he was not justified in putting the cotton to sale by auction. Verdict for defendants with cost.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Friday, 21st August 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

Mr. Nanabhai Haridass made an application to the Court to recognise Ramchunder Narayen Thakur as a Vakeel of the Court. The circumstances which gave rise to the application were as follows. In the year 1842, Ramchunder Narayen passed his examination as a Vakeel before a Committee appointed by the late Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, and a Sunnud was issued to him authorising him to practise as a Vakeel in the Courts of the Poona Zilla. He accordingly practised as such in the Zilla Judge's Court at Poona till the year 1848, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the late Sudder Court, a new Sunnud being issued to him under Regulation II. of 1827 and Act I. of 1846. He practised in that Court till the 15th of September 1852, when on account of ill-health he was compelled to go to his native country, which he did with the permission of the Court, having previously made satisfactory arrangements with regard to the conduct of his clients' cases. After his health was restored, however, he did not return to Bombay, but proceeded to Sattara, where, being a Vakeel of the Highest Court of Appellate Jurisdiction in the Presidency, he was allowed to practise in the Commissioner's Court. Here he practised for upwards of ten years, all the while holding his Sudder Sunnud. In December last he returned to Bombay, and, the late Registrar being satisfied that Ramchunder was a Vakeel of the late Sudder Court, he was permitted to file *Vakilatnamas* from, and act as Vakeel for, suitors of the High Court. He acted as such till the 2nd of July last, when, on his presenting a petition of special appeal, he was told that before he did any other act as a Vakeel he should obtain the Court's permission to do so, he having been absent for so long a time, and his Sunnud being an old one. Hence this application. Mr. Nanabhai submitted that there were two points for the Court to consider,—first, whether absence for ten years from a Court to which a Vakeel may be attached disentitles him to plead in that Court, and secondly, if it does not, whether Ramchunder was or was not a Vakeel of the late Sudder Court at the time of its abolition. He contended that absence from the Court for any length of time was not only nowhere recognised as a valid ground for depriving a Vakeel of his right to practise in that Court, but that the law had expressly provided that a Vakeel was not liable to be removed from his office, except for misconduct. Upon the second point, Mr. Nanabhai urged that the fact of his client still holding the Sunnud, and his name appearing upon the roll of the Vakeels of the late Sudder Court was sufficient evidence to shew that his client was Vakeel of that Court at the time of its abolition, and that such being the case, their Lordships were bound to recognise his legal right to practise before them, under Rule 2 of the High Court, which says, "All persons who, at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court, were Vakeels of that Court, are approved and are now admitted and shall be enrolled as Vakeels of this Court."

Mr. Justice Newton.—Are there any more applicants with similar applications?

Mr. Nanabhai.—That, my Lord, I do not know; but the rule I have just read to the Court is conclusive as to the right of the present applicant.

Mr. Justice Newton.—The framers of the rule, Mr. Nanabhai, did not contemplate such a case as this; but the wording of the rule being as it is, we recognise your client's right.

Application granted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Calcutta Gazette, August* 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General:—

A Bill to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.

Preamble.—Whereas certain persons have formed themselves into a Company at Paris for the transaction of Banking business under the name of the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris:" and whereas the said Company is constituted and established under and by virtue of various Imperial decrees of the French Government, Notarial Acts, and Articles of Agreement, whereby it is provided (amongst other things) that the said Company may continue to exist and carry on business for a term of thirty years from the 18th day of March 1857, that the shareholders of the Company shall be responsible only to the amount of their shares respectively, that the rights and liabilities attached to each share shall follow its transmission into whatever hands it may pass, and that the Company may establish, on its own responsibility, and with the authority of the Minister of Finance Agencies in France and in Foreign or Colonies, such Agencies to be organized and conducted in the same manner as the Comptoir D'Escompte itself: and whereas Agencies of the said Company have been recently established in Calcutta and in Bombay; and whereas on the 30th day of April 1862, a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, comprising the following Articles, that is to say,—*Vide infra.* The High contracting parties declare that they mutually grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, the power of exercising all their rights and of appearing before the Tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other Power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the Laws of such dominions and possessions. 2nd.—It is agreed that the stipulations of the preceding Article shall apply as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of the present Convention as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized. 3rd.—The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall however be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers moreover reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable:" and whereas it is desirable that effect should be given to the said Convention so far as the Comptoir D'Escompte and its Agencies now or hereafter established are concerned: It is enacted as follows:—

I. *Number, Gender, "Person."*—Unless the contrary appears from the context, in construing this Act words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number; words importing the masculine gender include females; and the word "person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons whether incorporated or not.

II. *All suits and proceedings by, or on behalf of, or against the Comptoir D'Escompte shall be instituted in the name of, or against, the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India, as the nominal plaintiff or defendant, and shall not abate, &c., on death or removal of such Manager.*—From and after the passing of this Act, all suits and other proceedings whatsoever, for any injury or wrong done to any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, in whomsover, the same may for the time being be vested, whether in the said Company, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Company, or upon or in respect of any present liability to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or upon any Bonds, Covenants, Contracts, or Agreements which already have been or hereafter shall be given to or entered into with the said Company, or to or with any person whomsoever in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested, and also all instruments and petitions to found any adjudication of Insolvency in any Court against any person indebted to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and liable to have been made Insolvent by the laws now or at any time hereafter in force relating to Insolvents in British India, and generally all other proceedings whatsoever to be commenced, or carried on, by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or wherein the said Comptoir D'Escompte is or shall be interested against any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall and lawfully may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the person who shall be the Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, at the time such suit or proceeding shall be commenced, as the nominal plaintiff or petitioner for or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and all suits and proceedings, as well for subsisting as future accruing claims, debts, or demands to be commenced against the said Comptoir D'Escompte by any person, whether such person is or shall then be a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, shall be commenced and prosecuted against the said Chief Manager for the time being, as the nominal defendant or respondent for and on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, and the death, removal, resignation or any other act of such Chief Manager, or his bankruptcy or insolvency shall not abate or prejudice any suit or other proceeding commenced under this Act, but the same may be continued, prosecuted and carried on or defended in the name of any other the Chief Manager for the time being of the said Agencies.

III. *In criminal proceedings, property whether vested in Comptoir D'Escompte or Trustees, may be described as property of Comptoir or of Chief Manager*—From and after the passing of this Act, in all criminal proceedings instituted or carried on by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, for fraud or injury upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any offence whatever relating to any money, notes, bills, effects, securities, or any real or personal property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other offence against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful to state such money, notes, bills, effects and securities, and other real and personal property, in whomsoever the same may be vested, whether in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or in some person or persons in trust for the said Comptoir D'Escompte, to be the money, notes, bills, effects and securities, or the property of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or of the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte; and any offence committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, and lawfully may in such proceedings be said to have been committed with intent to injure or defraud the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, and any offender may thereupon be lawfully convicted of any such offence; and in all other proceedings in which, before the passing this Act, it would have been necessary to state the names of the persons composing the said Comptoir D'Escompte, it shall be lawful and sufficient to state the name of such Chief Manager, and the death, resignation, or removal of such Chief Manager shall not abate or render defective, or in any wise affect or prejudice such criminal proceedings.

IV. *Actions against the Comptoir on contracts with it not to be defeated because plaintiff is a partner.*—No suit which may be commenced in any Court in British India against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, upon or arising out of any contract entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall be in anywise affected or defeated by reason of the plaintiff therein, or of any other person who may be in anywise interested in such action, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte; but any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, shall have the same right of action and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or such Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, upon any contract, and for any debt, damage or demand whatsoever, which he might have had if he had been a stranger, and not a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

V. *Suit by Comptoir on contract not to be defeated because defendant is a partner.*—No suit commenced by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte in the name of the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid by virtue of this Act, upon or arising out of any contract whatsoever, entered into by or on behalf of the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for the recovery of any debt, damage, or demand whatsoever due or owing to the said Comptoir D'Escompte, or for any other cause or any other account, shall be in anywise affected or defeated by or by reason of the defendant therein, or any person or persons who may be in anywise interested in such suit, being a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, but the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall and may have the same right of suit and remedy to be proceeded in and enforced in the same manner against any shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte, either alone or jointly with any other person, upon any contract, and upon and for any debt, damage, or demand whatsoever, which the said Comptoir D'Escompte might have had if such cause of action had arisen with a stranger, and not with a shareholder or partner of or in the said Comptoir D'Escompte.

VI. *Chief Manager to cause a memorial to be enrolled containing certain particulars.*—The Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall have an office for the transaction of the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte. He shall cause a memorial, in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit of, verified by a declaration in writing made by him before a Judge of the High Court of Judicature within the jurisdiction of which his office is situated, to be enrolled amongst the records of the said High Court. Such memorial shall, prior to being enrolled, be signed by the said Chief Manager, and shall be accompanied by or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon copies of the decrees, notarial acts, articles, and other instruments under which the Company is established, and copies of the various rules under which the business of the Company is conducted. The memorial shall set forth the situation of the office of the Chief Manager and of every other office and place in British India in or at which the business of the Comptoir D'Escompte is carried on, and shall contain a statement of the amount both of the nominal and of the paid up capital, the number of shares into which the capital is divided, the amount of each share, and the amount of capital (if any) which the Comptoir D'Escompte shall have set aside for their working capital in British India, and if the last mentioned capital be other than money, then a statement of how it stands invested, and in whose name.

VII. *Authority of chief Manager to be authenticated.*—No memorial shall be enrolled unless the authority of the Chief Manager by whom it is signed, and the copies of the decrees, acts, deeds, and other documents accompanying the memorial shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the French Financial Minister, and countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Paris for the time being.

VIII. *Memorial of change in the Chief Manager or in facts set forth in former memorial to be enrolled.*—Whenever any new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Company shall be appointed, or any change in or addition to any of the facts stated in any memorial which may have been enrolled shall take place, a like memorial in the form and to the effect set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, verified as aforesaid, shall within twelve calendar months after such appointment, change, or addition shall have been made, be enrolled as aforesaid, specifying the name and description of such new Chief Manager, and containing a statement of the change or addition which may have taken place in the facts aforesaid.

IX. *False declaration an offence under the Penal Code.*—If any declaration made for the purpose of verifying a memorial under this Act shall be false or untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such declaration shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

X. *Comptoir not to sue under this Act till after enrolment of memorial and person named in last memorial to remain liable till fresh memorial is enrolled.*—Until such memorial as first herein before mentioned shall have been duly verified and enrolled, no action or suit shall be brought by the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act, and until the memorial by this Act required to be verified and enrolled in the event of the appointment of a new Chief Manager of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall have been duly verified and enrolled, the person whose name shall appear in the last memorial which shall have been duly verified and enrolled, shall be liable to all such suits and executions upon judgment or decree and other proceedings under this Act, and in the same manner, as if he had not ceased to be such Chief Manager, and as if no new Chief Manager had been appointed.

XI. *Examined copy to be a proof of contents of memorial.*—Anexamined copy of every memorial enrolled pursuant to this Act, certified to be a true copy by and under the hand and signature of a Registrar for the time being of the High Court of Judicature in which the same shall have been enrolled, shall be received in evidence as proof of the contents of such memorial; and proof shall not be required that the person by whom the memorial purports to be verified was, at the time of such verification, Chief Manager as aforesaid of the said Agencies.

XII. *Judgment or order against Chief Manager how to be executed.*—Execution on every judgment, decree, and order made or pronounced in any suit or proceeding in any Court in British India against the Chief Manager for the time being as aforesaid, shall or may be issued and enforced against any property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. All the provisions of Act VIII of 1859 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*), as to the attachment of property before judgment and after judgment, shall in all suits against the Chief Manager have full force and effect as regards property in British India belonging to the Comptoir D'Escompte. So long as the full amount recoverable by any person under any judgment, decree, or order shall not have been recovered, no execution issued from any Court in British India, nor any thing in this Act, shall in any way prejudice or injure the right of such person to proceed in France, under the privileges and powers reserved to British subjects by and under the said Convention of the 30th of April 1862, for the recovery of the amount unrecovered.

XIII. *No person to bring more than one suit for the same demand against any Chief Manager, nor the Comptoir against any other person.*—No person having or claiming to have any demand upon or against the said Comptoir D'Escompte shall, when the same has been so determined as to have been pleadable in bar against such person, bring more than one suit in respect of such demand; and the proceedings in any suit whichc may have been brought against the Chief Manager for the time being of the Agencies in British India of the said Comptoir D'Escompte under the authority of this Act, if so determined, may be pleaded in bar of any suit in any of Her Majesty's Courts in British India, for the same cause against any other such Chief Manager; and in case of any demand which the said Comptoir D'Escompte now has or hereafter may have upon or against any person, whether a shareholder of the said Comptoir D'Escompte or not, and which shall have been determined in any action or suit comm

fired his revolver upon a crowd; he had fallen into the hands of the mob, and had met with a "thousand deaths" at their hands. Then such a shop had been sacked, such a house gutted; such a person had been pounced upon and robbed of his watch in Fifth Avenue. The whole town was a scene of massacre and pillage. The evil was great and the exaggeration still greater. The worst feature in the whole affair was the ominous glare of incendiary fires lighting up the startled city throughout the night.

Such were the topics of men's talk in New York on Wednesday. In the evening the police, backed by the Militia, made a deliberate attack on the mob at their head-quarters in First and Second Avenues, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and were repulsed, although they had two howitzers with them, and made free use of them. One of the officers in command, Colonel Jardine, was badly wounded, and no less than 16 of his men were killed. The mob have plundered several gunshops, they are armed with capital rifles, and fire with tolerably good aim from the windows. Similar encounters were renewed in the course of the night, and always with the same results, unfavourable to the public force. The Militia regiments began to arrive from the battle-fields in Pennsylvania on that very night—the 65th, or Buffalo corps, and the 7th, a crack corps, to which all the young bucks of the New York city gentry are proud to belong. I saw myself some of the troops as they came in on Thursday morning; dirty and ragged they looked, poor fellows, and jaded and half-killed by the oven-like atmosphere of the terrible heat which greeted us here at our landing. Notwithstanding such vast reinforcements, the troops met with another check in First Avenue, in a desultory fight between Seventeenth and Twenty-second street yesterday morning, and the day closed, I believe, without any definitive success on their part, although the town had already resumed its ordinary appearance from the earliest hours in the morning, and perfect tranquility reigned wherever I moved about in the evening. The disturbances which had broken out in all the suburbs and environs of the city were also everywhere abating, and the communications were easily re-established.

The murderous and rapacious disposition evinced by the mob, and the outrages perpetrated by them, at once weaned from their cause the sympathies of those who would otherwise have looked with interest on the movement. The "draught insurrection" degenerated into a mere Irish riot. Party spirit was at an end at once, and a cry arose of "Everybody for himself!" Everywhere men stood up in defence of their own lives and property. I went about on Wednesday evening till late after midnight, and saw banking-houses protected by garrisons of resolute men, busy with rifle and cannon, and feasting on the sandwiches and champagne supplied by their liberal patrons. I visited the Sub-Treasury, the stately hall of which was turned into a regular fortress and was being strongly barricaded, with formidable-looking brass fieldpieces pointed at the door. The outside look of things was quiet and orderly; but inside the buildings every man was ready for a mortal strife, the hour for which happily never came. The newspaper-offices were also strongly armed. Some of them, as that of the *New York Times*, which had been threatened by the mob, were blazing with gaslights, and if out of bravado and defiance. The *Tribune*-office was, I believe, attacked on Tuesday, but the mob were unable to effect an entrance, and all their fury was spent on the window of an inoffensive lower floor. The alarm at the time I speak of—Wednesday night—was great, yet the better class of New Yorkers were cool and collected. Indeed, they heard and talked of white men killed and black men hanged with an unconcern, with a *sang froid*, which curdled my very blood. The indifference of these people to the loss of human life is surprising, and I heard black Republicans, men of a meek, inoffensive disposition in private life, talk of the necessity of quelling opposition by bloodshed with a glibness and a gusto worthy of a Caligula or Torquemada. About 12 o'clock at night I saw the wounded Colonel Jardine conveyed to the St. Nicholas Hotel in Broadway, where Governor Seymour was sitting up in council. The wounded officer was driven up in a hackney coach, and was probably not very seriously hurt.

Viewed as a mere thieves' riot, the draught rebellion will, of course, soon be put down. Yet the New York State and city authorities have taken great pains to announce the suspension of the draught, and the City Council is deliberating on a grant of $2,500,000 for the relief of the conscripts—*i. e.*,to buy off those, or some of those, who cannot muster $300 for their own redemption. The whole affair of the draught would thus be reduced to a new enlistment by bounties, and would bring the Conscription Law to a dead letter. It would also be no small bone thrown into the jaws of the barking populace. But the humane intentions of the New York authorities meet with anything but favour at Washington, and give no trifling offence to the stern Republicans in the State itself. The United States' Government, it is understood, insists on the draught at any price—the draught, the whole draught, and nothing but the draught, as mere matter of punctilio, even should Federal victories render its operations superfluous. Altogether, I see no very good blood springing up between the rulers of this "Empire State" of New York and the Federal Government at Washington. Governor Seymour, who only came up from Albany, his official residence, on Wednesday, proclaimed the city and neighbourhood to be in a "state of insurrection," thereby thinking he had taken all the necessary steps for the restoration of order. But New York is now threatened with "martial law" from Washington, and people here are disposed to question the legality as well as the opportuneness of a measure which would place this State at the discretion of the Federal military authorities. On the whole, this American Union strikes a new-comer as a rather loose bundle of sticks. There is a latent but active struggle between *State* and *States* Government—I mean between individual, or municipal, and Federal Government. A man at the head of such an empire as New York is not always ready to attend the behests of a petty functionary whose immediate jurisdiction extends no further than a blank city of empty spaces, and a 50 square miles district. True, the President represents national sovereignty, and ought to rely on the support of the men who raised him to power all over the Union and in New York itself. But partisanship goes through many phases in a free country, even in the short space of four years, and the power of the Central Government is limited by the power which is also vested in the Government of the individual States. The consequences of a clash between these two powers are beyond most men's calculations. Meanwhile, there are men in New York who openly protest that the language and acts of the Central Government are "in the very spirit and temper which drove the South into rebellion, and would now seem to be trying to drive the North into like rebellion." Success in the South, and the very excesses of the Irish rioters, are likely enough to strengthen the hands of the men of Washington for a time. But the game is not up yet, and victory is sometimes more easily got than turned to good uses.

JULY 18.

The riot is put down in the streets, but the struggle begins in the council chamber. Yesterday was a perfectly quiet day in New York. The presence of a peremptory force overawes the still illdisposed race of a large class. The news from the neighbourhood of mentioned rabble. and in the adjoining countries is equally reassuring, New England States. in Pennsylvania and the turbances beer not only have all incipient disquelched" easily suppressed, and the rebels proc but the operations of the draught have ded regularly, and are now happily completed. The President has signified his desire that the draught should also immediately and thoroughly be proceeded with in New York; and there seems a disposition on the part of the authorities at Washington to take the execution of the Presidential order upon themselves. The independence of the State of New York is thus seriously endangered for the present; and the Union party in the city and State are eagerly and truculently hounding on the Washington Government to crush every vestige of local jurisdiction. The draught is to be enforced, and it is the President alone who has the right and the might to enforce it. The attacks of the Republicans upon Governor Seymour are violent, even beyond the limits of American abuse. Seymour himself and his Democratic party are traduced as the authors of all this last week's rioting. Their sympathies are said to be with the slaveowners in the South, and with the cutthroats and robbers of the North. They are branded as the enemies of the Union and the country, men to be closely watched and held in check with a strong hand.

To give you an idea of the instability of public opinion in this country, I may as well tell you that no later than Tuesday last, when about landing, I was assured by the unanimous assertion of all my American fellow-citizens, most of whom were the blackest Republicans, that no man had a better chance of being the successful candidate for the next Presidential election than Governor Seymour, and that no man better deserved it.

But Governor Seymour is now thought to be lukewarm in the cause of the war and indifferent to the interests of the Union; therefore the conscription must be furthered in spite of him, and power is to be taken from his hand lest he should show remissness or tenderness in its enforcement.

Yet a man need be neither a rebel nor a traitor to think that a law of conscription in America was an unwise measure in itself, and the $300 clause an iniquitous disposition. A man need be no enemy of his country for holding that an army of 1,000,000 combatants ought to be equal to any task, and that it were better to think of rendering it efficient by discipline than of enfeebling it by the introduction of raw and reluctant recruits. That the law, however improvident and impolitic, must be executed, may be true, but a man may be the very best of patriots, and yet be glad of any means by which the enforcement of the law may be effected with forbearance and humanity.

American party spirit, however, is not amenable to such considerations. The Republicans wish to "go the whole hog" in this matter of the draught, and the New Yorkers of that hue do not hesitate to crush their hitherto popular Governor in the attainment of their object. Seymour can at this present moment reckon on no very extensive support. The City Council, almost to a man, and the wealthiest people are with him; but nearly the whole State Legislature, the public functionaries and the middle classes would sell their very birthright for the Union, and for anything they may fancy conducive to its maintenance.

It will not do, however, for the prevailing party to rely too sanguinely on their success. There is disaffection among the soldiers, I am told; the Militia regiments which were summoned in haste from Pennsylvania were ready and eager enough to put down a mere thieves' riot; but they protest they will not fight for the draught, and will not be brought into collision with their countrymen on that score.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. L. TAYLOR in the firm of A. TAYLOR & Co. ceased from the 1st instant.
August 21st 1863. A. TAYLOR & Co.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to [Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyea-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY, the 28th instant, being Cocoa-nut-Day, the undernoted Establishments will be closed on that, and the following day, Saturday the 29th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEILL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
H. B. MACCULLOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
T. R. D. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
For Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. D. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books, furniture, and outstandings of the BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have been assigned and made over to DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, who has undertaken to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities thereof. All persons therefore indebted to the said Company or having any claims against the same are hereby requested to settle their accounts with the said DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY forthwith, in default whereof proceedings will be instituted to recover the outstandings, and all claims not sent in within six months from this date will be barred and considered to have been waived.

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*

COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE JARDINE, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P. M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Tarostie Mill Company, situate in Mahalaxumi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground be'onging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the credit and responsibility of EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY, of Surat, in the Firm of DORABJEE & Co., ceased from the 18th June 1860, on which he entered as a partner as per terms of the agreement agreed upon on the 24th March 1852, on one hundred Rupees Stamp Paper between the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY and VENKOBA JAYWONT KHOTE, of Belgaum, (a partner and sole Proprietor for the Firm of DORABJEE & Co. from the 25th February 1860, on which date he (Venkoba) proposed to carry on the concern of the said Firm at his own risk with DORABJEE SHARIADJEE MOADY, of Surat, the late Proprietor for the Firm of DORABJEE & Co.) The terms of the agreement were to close all the debts incurred on VENKOBA'S responsibility within the period of one year by the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINEYMINEY, viz., from the 24th March 1862 to the 24th March 1863, at the end of which he relinquish his share and profit from the date of his entering into partnership. But before the expiration of the period he (Eduljee) having requested VENKOBA (on the 9th February 1863) to allow him three month's additional time to fulfil the terms of the agreement, it was granted to him by Venkoba, that is up to 24th June 1863, by which time also he (Eduljee) failed to fulfil the above terms, therefore the said Eduljee has no claim whatever either in profit or share from the commencement as per above agreement, that is from the day on which he entered as a partner. Any Debts or Agreements or Securities being incurred by the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE, CHINEYMINEY in the name of VENKOBA, DORABJEE and HORMUSJEE SHARIADJEE MOADY, or DORABJEE & Co., without the knowledge and signature of VENKOBA JAYWONT, KHOTE, are to be considered null and void. Any debts due to the said Firm are to be paid to the undersigned or Venkoba Jaywont Khote, of the Firm of Dorabjee & Co.

VENKOBA JAYWONT KHOTE,
of the Firm of Dorabjee & Co.

वेंकोबा जयवंत खोत दफतर खुद.

Belgaum, 31st July 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—That a 2nd Call of Rs. 20 per Share is payable on or before the 1st day of September next at the Commercial Bank of India.—Parties holding receipts for the payments of the 1st Call countersigned by W. H. Crawford, Esq., are requested to produce the same at the said Commercial Bank.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

WANTED Accountant, Shroff and Clerks for the said Company.

Applications to be accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, at his office situate in Military Square, Fort, up to 1st day of September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
AP. DASEER BOMANJEE.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Boorampoor. Apply to W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Boorampoor.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA. All references, applications, or entrances, connected with the approaching Rifle Matches at Poona should be addressed to Major CURTIS, Director Rifle Association, care of HUNT, MONNET, & Co., Poona.
22nd August 1863.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders wanted for filling in Road Approaches and for filling and emptying Waggons, Engine power being supplied by the Company. Particulars on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Lallbagh. Tenders to be addressed to the Managing Agent who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.

The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, and Colombo. On the Eastern Coast Bimlipatam, Cocoanada, Madras and Tuticorin with permission to call at False Point, Poonie, Ganjam, Mesulipatam, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY.—The Company have just secured, for Rs. 75,000, the ALATHING ESTATE, in Vurujenderpett, near Mercara, Coorg. There are 300 acres planted last year, and 90 acres cleared, ready for planting this season, with 250 at 300 acres of fine forest. The whole Plantation is well situated and watered.

Forms of Application for Shares to be had from
Bombay, 16th July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 903 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

Business Announcements.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
☞ TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s testaster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in ¼ lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

	CHEESE.
Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and 'Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmin
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Eau Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Marbles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Gwalior
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Hard Lines
Staunton Chess Men	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Oxford University Boat Race
Genteel Billiards	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" Non Plus	
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese	Beat-Durham Mustard
Collard'd Tongue	Bon Bons and Crackers in Boxes
Yorkshire Pies	Bottled Fruits
Preserved Dessert Fruits	Yarmouth Bloaters
Crystalized and in Syrup	Pickled Salmon
Potted Games and Meats for Breakfast	Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly
Westphalia Hams	Lyon Sausages
Hambro' Beef	Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystallized and in Juice as
Potted Tongue	Noyeau
Bloater Paste	Imperial Plums
Herrings a la Anchovies	Turkey Figs
Soups and Vegetables	Burnt Almonds
Petit Pois	Burnt Onions
Mushroom	Preserved Ginger
Harricot	Muscatell Raisins
Cardeas	Apricot Peaches
Macedon Loquires	Cherries
Chicken and Rice	Marmalade
Ox Tail	Mixed Rings
Mock Turtle	Boar's Head and Truffles
Gravy	Assorted Pates
Ham	Black and Red Currants
Giblet and Mutton Broths	Damsons
Strasbourg Meats	Greengages
Anchovey Paste } In Jars.	Orleans Plums
Bloater Paste }	Apples
Salmi Perrier	Cerises de Montmorent
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters	Gooseberries.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a Horse properly—they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS,
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [P.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of an infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

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E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
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JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANSLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS'S STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
ST. GEORGE, do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

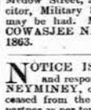
☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Art Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first quality, and in prime condition. In Casks each containing 4 dozen Quarts, Price Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.
MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.



CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, viz., PERRIER, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
Fresh supply just received.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints guaranteed to be the best quality of this name:

Superior Breakfast Claret	Rs. 32	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	"
St. Julien Medoc	12	"
St. Estephe	10	"
Brandy, fine old Cognac	18	"
Sherry—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	21	"
Vermuth of the well-known manufacturers Messrs. Noilly Prat & Co.	18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marceany (Geisler's and Ounlife's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Creme de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts	
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	" 32	do.	do.	
Sillery Mousseux superior	" 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	" 32	do.	do.	
Do. do. do.	" 17	do.	pints.	
Bouzy Mousseux	" 34	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.	
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	" 34	do.	quarts.	
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.	
Cliquot	" 36	do.	quarts.	

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	" 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	" 33	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	" 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 1857	" 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	" 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	" 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	" 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Mellor & Co.	" 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	" 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	" 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	" 33	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their